FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN A RHODE ISLAND TOWN.

NOW MANUFACTURERS, WAGE-EARNERS AND CONSUMERS HAVE BEEN BENEFITED BY TARIFF LEGISLATION-INCREASE OF DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS

INSTITUTIONS. PHON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Pawtucket, R. I., March 29 .- This is a reprecentative New-England manufacturing city, remarkable for the diversification of its industries and the thrift and prosperity of its people. There are as many factories in it as there are raisins in a Christmas pudding. There are industries large rubber, fibre, iron, steel, and every other raw material of manufacture. With a population of nearly 30,000, the industrial fortunes of Pawtucket are bound up with those of the American system of protection. In driving through the main streets and making the circuit of the manufactories to-day, I passed hundreds of factories in active operation. It is a handsome, busy and well-ordered city. Manufacturing is the breath of its life. Every class and trade represented in it is dependent more or less directly upon the maintenance of the tariff system.

In the course of a series of visits to important factories I took pains to ask whether any establishment was closed in the city or any portion of the population out of employment. In every instance the answer was an emphatic " No. " All the factories were running on full time, and there was no lack of employment. There were signs of bustle, contentment and prosperity everywhere. There was a brisk movement of business in the streets. There was an air of thrift and homely comfort about the workmen's cottages.

What I was especially anxious to ascertain was whether the McKinley Act had affected the industrial fortunes of Pawtucket favorably or unfavorably. On this subject there was marked unanimity of opinion among manufacturers. The tariff legislation of 1890 had not only reinvigorated nearly all the old industries, but it had also been instinct with creative power. A good illustration of its operation is afforded by the experience of the Royal Weaving Company, which manufactures sleeve linings and dress goods. When the McKinley bill was introduced this company had only twenty looms, was employing a handful of operatives and had a languishing business. While the bill was under discussion foreign manufacturers ordered a cut of 30 per cent in prices, and these twenty looms were stopped: competition with foreign manufacturers was a hopeless thing under the old tariff act. When McKinley bill was passed the were again set in motion, the was enlarged from \$20,000 to \$150,000, and the number of looms was increased from twenty to 150. Without the aid of legislation it would have been impracticable to put the new plant in operation. Finer grades of goods were manufactured, and a superior class of work was required. There was an increase of wages averaging 25 cents a day for women and 30 for men. Those who before the act was passed were earning from \$8 to \$9 a week are now getting from \$9 to \$11. The wages of men have increased to \$14 and in some instances to \$18. Both the manufacturers and the operators profited in this way from tariff legislation, and the con sumer shared the advantage. After the passage of the act the foreign manufacturers made a second cut in prices in order to offset the tariff. The result is that sleeve linings which were formerly made for 80 cents are now offered for 65 cents. The consumer who formerly paid \$1 now gets them for 75 cents. The net result of the McKinley Act as applied to this enterprise is the creation of an industry requiring a better class of labor, an increase of wages and a reduction of 25 per cent in cost to the consumer.

Among the largest establishments in Pawtucket are those controlled by W. F. Sayles, including the Lorraine Mills, where over 1,000 operatives are employed, and the bleacheries and dyeing works, where there are another 1,000 wage-carners Immediately after the passage of the McKinley Act a large mill was built and stocked with American and English machinery for the manufacture of higher grades of worsted dress goods. The effect of the tariff legislation upon these enorus establishments has been volume of production and to widen the range of manufacture, both in woollens and coffeens. These Pawtucket mills are now enabled to compete in telligently and effectively with English, French and German mills in the higher grades of dress goods. The patterns and colors are more delicate and artistic than they were, and goods equal if not superior, to the foreign manufactures are now produced. This was one of the objects of the McKinley Act, and it has been accomplished in Rhode Island by energetic manufacturers like the Sayles people. The operatives have the advan tage of constant employment and a better class of work. There was a temporary advance in the price of a few lines of dress goods after the pessage of the act, but this has been regulated by competition, and all classes of fancy woollens and cottons are now as cheap as they were two years ago. In some grades, there has been a dedine in price.

Several other manufacturing companies have enlarged their product in consequence of the Mc-Kinley Act. DeGoff & Sons have invested \$20,000 in machinry for the improved manufacture of moheir plush, an industry introduced eleven years ago, but imperfectly developed. About 300 operatives are now employed in making these goods and dress braids. Competition has been setive from Europe, and complaint is made of undervaluations of imported goods, but the prospects of the remyigorated industry are most hopeful.

The E. Jenks Manufacturing Company has largely increased its plant for the manufacture of hosiery. The large thread works of J. & P. Coates have also profited by tariff legislalation and increased their production. Potter & Atherton have enlarged their plant for the manufacture of cotton machinery, and other firms dealing in similar goods have improved their facilities

for supplying superior mill mechanism. If the manufacturers of Pawtucket are prospering under the protective tariff, so also are the working people. I never saw more contented faces than those of the operatives of these New-England mills. There are perhaps 1,000 French-Canadians. but the majority of the working people are American, English, Irish, Scotch and German. They have steady work and good wages, and are saving in their habits. There are three savings banks in the city, and about \$6,000,000

represents the surplus earnings of working people. What holds good for Pawtucket is also true of Rhode Island. If the protective system in general, and the McKinley bill in particular, were bringing ruin and disaster to the working people of this State, the effects would be quickly noticed in the savings bank statistics. There are thirty-eight institutions for savings in the State. The number of depositors on November 17, 1891, was 136,648. The total population of the State by the census of 1890 was 345,505. Therefore more than one

TRY A CUP

AYER'S HYCIENIC SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

IT IS SERVED FREE ATTHE

FOOD AND HEALTH EXPOSITION,

LENOX LYCEUM.

HAVE some H-O for

breakfast.

out of every three persons-men, women and children-is a depositor in some one of these banks. None of them is a dime or half-dime savings institution; in fact, none of them will receive less than \$5 for a first deposit. The total deposits foot up \$66,276,157 44. In some of the banks no further deposits will be received from a depositor after the amount due him has reached \$1,000, for the intention is to keep these banks as depositories for the working classes only. The average due to each of those 136,648 depositors and small, dealing with cotton, wool, leather, is \$485. The total deposits increased during the year \$2,556,665. The number of depositors increased 4,996, whereas the increase in 1890 was 3.754. The number depositing under \$500 has increased 3,869. Of those depositing \$500 and under \$1,000 the number has increased 570, and of these depositing \$1,000 and upward there is an increase of 567. During the last ten years the deposits in the savings banks have increased \$9,594,434 01, and the number of depositors has grown 33,657. In 1881 the average of each de-

exactly what they purport to be—institutions for receiving and investing the surplus carnings of the laboring classes; and the splendid showing which they make is irrefutable evidence that the work-ing people, mill hands, machinists and artisans in fabric and metal, have prospered wonderfully under the operation of the protective tariff system, and further that that prosperity has been particularly marked during the first year under the McKinley-Aldrich Tariff bill.

These are the conditions of prosperity for all

further that that prosperity has been particularly marked during the first year under the McKinley-Aldrich Tariff bill.

These are the conditions of prosperity for all classes in the State under which the people are asked to vote against the protective system. Pawtucket from all I have learned to-day is not likely to repudiate the policy which has contributed largely to its industrial fortunes. The Republican League has done splendid work in this city, and by its superior organization has made a victory well nigh certain. Its leaders confidently expect to wipe out the Democratic majority on the State ticket, and to elect five and possibly six of the seven members of the leaislature. To-night Republican meetings are to be held in every one of the five wards of the city, and are to be addressed by Thomas H. Dudley, of New-Jersey; Congressman J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts; David Hall Rice of Massachusetts; Major A. M. Hancock, of Maryland; Walter W. Lindsay, of Vermont; Henry E. Tiepke, E. C. Pierce, Adin B. Capron, George H. Utter and others. This is a bold experiment in campaigning, but excellent results are expected from it.

The General Assembly in Providence passed to-day the enabling act required for repairing the results of trickery and neglect on the part of the Democratic politicians of Lincoln. By the technical irregularities of the nomination papers the Democratic politicians of Lincoln. By the technical irregularities of the large town were debarred from voting next week, and the election of six Kepublican members of the Legislature was secured without opposition. The Republican majority of the General Assembly has given a time example of high-minded action and love of fair play. It has passed the act in the interest of honorable politics and justice to the common people and refused to take advantage of the technicalities of the case. Hillism in New-York differs from Republicanism in Rhode Island as darkness from light.

BELL TELEPHONE PROFITS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS SOME INTER-ESTING FIGURES.

AN INCREASE OF CAPITALIZATION AUTHORIZED

-NEW-YORK, BOSTON AND CRICAGO

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Roston, March 28.—There was a large attendance at the ahnual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company to-day. C. K. Hubbard was elected clerk and W. R. Driver treasurer. The annual reports of the directors and the treasurer were accepted and the following T. H. Balley, Francis Blake, C. P. Bowditch, G. L. Bradley, Alexander Cochrane, W. H. f. E. Hudson, C. E. Perkins and Thomas sanders. It found interest alike by scholars and the masses. was voted to increase the capitalization of the compahy from \$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000. The treas his alma mater, was offered to him by a unanimous 150,400 03; merchandise and machinery, \$888,496 ills and accounts receivable, \$3,102,912.71; cash and teposits, \$655,823; total, \$38,050,277 22. The Badlittes are: Capital stock, \$15,000,000; debentifre sonds (1888), \$2,000,000; bills and accounts payable, \$848,908.00; patent account (profit and loss), \$10,-274,913.46; profit and loss, \$5,688,500; reserve, \$2,986,876 77; surplus, \$2,151,011 61; total, \$38,050,

The plan for increasing the capitalization provides is follows, according to the circulars sent out to stock-holders: "Ench stockholder of record this day is enproportion of one share for every six shares now held; coldings that are not multiples of six skares can be adjusted by the purchase or sale of rights. All stock not taken by subscriptions will be histop.
disposed of as the directors shall determine. Lilshop Payment at the rate of \$100 for each share must be only to the publications of his church, but to the press

made at three specified dates.

From the report of the directors the following facts:

at large, and has gaine
able and brilliant writer.

A RIVAL COMPANY IN CHICAGO.

PROMISED AT 875 A YEAR.

engo, March 20 (Special).-"The Post" says: Another ordinance of more than doubtful origin, for W. H. Van Hoesen and D. H. Hannaburgh, tts framers and backers are kept carefully concealed.

The church was handsomely decorated with draped flags, while in the choir loft were palms and flowers. the framers and backers are kept carefully conceated, was spring in the Council at the brief meeting of that body hast night. Entirely unexpected and without any explanation as to who seeks the valuable privileges which will be given away in its passage, the ordinance of the Chicago Twin-Wire Telephone Company was presented just as the Compressed Air measure was, but, unilise that measure, it was not passed offland. It was referred for future action. Alderman Howman, of the knows very little about the measure. At any rate, he professes entire ignorance to-day as to the identity of the men who are beland it. The ordinance grants to the Chicago Twin-Wire Telephone Company, a company which has no corporate existence as yet, a twenty-five year franchise to maintain and operate a telephone service under what is known as the D'Unger system. The company is authorized to dig up streets for the laying of conduits, and it can extend its conduit laying throughout a territory which is not described very clearly in the ordinance. Outside of the downvery clearly in the ordinance. Outside of the downown district it may put up poles and string wires over

town district it may put up poles and string wires over the tops of houses.

"Dr. DrUnger was seen to day. He acknowledged he was at least the stepfather of the ordinance, but he would not tell who are the capitalists interested with him. They are chiefly chiego men, said he but some of them are in Eoston and others in Philadelphia. The company, when it has been in-approxided, will have a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and is ready, as soon as a frame see has been obtained, to construct a line that will supply 10,000 telephones, and it will furnish them at \$75 per year."

"Dr. D'Unger confided to the reporter the further fact that the company did not care whether it made any money out of the Chicago public or not. The company is but a local branch of the D'Unger Telephone Company, which wants a chance to introduce its instruments in the World's Fair city, inst as an advertisement, and then, with the prestige gained here, make war on the Bell Company all over the country."

Young & Smylle's "Acme" Licorice Pellete Instantity allay all throat irritations. All Drussitie.

METHODISTS IN THE CITY.

THE CONFERENCE READY TO BEGIN WORK.

VETERANS HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING-EXAMIN-ING CANDIDATES.

PROGRAMME FOR TO DAY. 9 a. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

10 a. m. Opening session. 2 30 p. m. Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society annirelary, addresses by W. E. Kefcham and Erra Tinker.

The ninety-third session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin active work this morning in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Eighty-sixth-st, and Pack-ave. Early yesterday the members of the conference from out of town began to appear and all day long the n both the morning and the afternoon the candidates in the several classes were questioned by the Examining Committees, the examinations being oral. The exminers in the four classes were: First year-G. H. Gregory, J. N. Ramsey, A. Thompson, E. S. Oshon and J. J. Reed. Second year-A. Longacre, J. E. Grose, W. C. Oliver, J. P. Bugar and W. F. Albrecht. Third year-A. Ostrander, Eli Quick, W. McK. Darwood and J. W. A. Dodge. Fourth year-O. A. Brown, W. S. Winans, Jr., W. A. Mackey, Affect Stephens and J. P. Race. The young men under examination were: positor was \$454; in 1891 it was \$485.

There are besides these savings banks seven trust companies in the State doing a savings bank business and having resources aggregating \$15,416,859. There are also several building associations and loan and investment companies constantly receiving the carnings of the wage-workers. Were it not for this fact, the increase in the amount of deposits would be even more remarkable than the previous figures show. Rhode Island savings banks are exactly what they purport to be—institutions for receiving and investing the surplus carnings of the Lewis F. Piper.

Eishop Cyrus D. Foss, who will pres'de at the conference sessions, early reached the home of Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, the pastor of the Fark Avenue Church, who will be his host. Elshop Foss is a symmetrical man. A friend, speaking of him says: "In the council in the pulpit, on the platform, with the pen, socially, intellectually, religiously and officially, he is stendily a power for good. Physically, he is tall and tinged with gray, bright black eyes and a ruddy He was born at Kingston, countenance. January 17, 1834. Ills father was the Rev. Cyrus Foss, for many years an honored Methodist minister."



RISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS.

After a thorough preparatory course of study he was admitted to Wesleven University, and at once took was admitted to Westeren University, and at once took
a high rank as a student. In 1854, being then twenty
years old, he was graduated with the first honor. He
By F. Reste, F. G. Howell and W. E. Jeffries.
By F. Reste, F. G. Howell and W. E. Jeffries.
By F. Reste, F. G. Howell and W. E. Jeffries. diately, in the seminary at Armenia, and seen after ward became principal of the same institution. Though he was remarkably successful as an educator, he was impressed that other work demanded his vices and calls to leading churches came to him from all parts of the country. His sermons were of the Forbes, H. S. Howe, C. E. Hubbard, G. G. Hubbard, highest order, and were listened to and read with pro-

r's report shows the following assets: Telephones, vote. His earnest desire was to remain in the pas the church that he ought to heed the call, and a yielded his preference and accepted the place. For masterly manner, and the friends of the institution rejoiced that it was under the guidance of such a He was chosen by the New York Conference of which he was a member, to represent it in the Ger to take In 1878 he visited the general conference of the Methodisk Episcopal Church South as a delegate to present the fraternal salutations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was at the Conference of 1880 that he was elected and consecrated a

> Elshop Foxs has been a frequent contributor not and has gained a wide reputation as an

Prominent among those who visited the church Instruments in use, 512,407; increase over 1860, 28,617; exchanges, 788; increase, 14; total miles of wire, 206,456; increase, 26,044; total circuits, 186; 462; increase, 12,707; total employes, 8,376; increase, 12,707; total employes, 8,376; increase, 531; total stations, 216,047; increase, 13,684, 16; or station the United States, made up 2 a actual count is most of the exchanges, is 1,584,712, or a total in the year exceeding 500,000,000. The total revenue reported by all companies was \$1,684,053 28. There are 71,500 miles of underground wires in use-one quarter of all the mileage in the country; a gain of 15,683 miles over the previous year.

The report goes on to say that the 2 long line company—intends, during the course of the current year to fill the gap between Cleveland, Oho, and frammond, Ill., which last named place is already connected with Chicago, thus giving through service between Boston, New York and Chicago. A page of the report is devoted to the Drawbengh and liceliner cases, from which it is exicult that the company's lirigation is nearing an end. No valuation is placed upon the Berliner patent, except a statement that it embraces a claim for the microphone. Instruments in use, 512,407; increase over 1800, parlors during the afternoon was T. S. Bond, who has pulant; Ezra Tinker, quartermaster; G. E. Strow-bridge, chapitain; C. B. Landon, H. A. Monroe, A. J. EXTENSIVE PRIVILEGES ASKED FOR-SERVICE R. Wheatley, A. B. Scott, R. T. Elsden, E. H. Roys. J. H. Champion, O. Van Keuren, A. Schriver, S. J. McCutcheon, C. H. Tenvis, A. H. Haynes, J. Keogan,

Mr. Yale

Invented the famous "YALE" Lock. A thousand other men have tried to equal it, and-failed. Others imitate it, but all they have produced is a similar key, and the key has fooled many a man. The only genuine " VALE" Locks, are made by THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and have the word "YALE" in some form on lock and key. You can't afford anything but a genuine "YALE" when you want a lock. Sold wherever locks sell.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." BEECHAMS SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc. hey Act Like Magic on the Vital Or legulating the Secretions, restoring at Complexion, bringing back the Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 16c Canal St.

Covered with a Tarteless & Soluble Coating.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE. PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY AND COMMETTEES TO BE

ANNOUNCED. The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Epi-copal Church meets for its forty-fourth annual session in the New-York Avenue Church, Brooklyn, today. Elshop O. A. Goodsell, formerly a member of this body, is to preside ever its deliberations, and with the aid of the four presiding elders arrange the appointments of the several ministers for the coming esclesiastical year. At this annual session six min-listers will be chosen to represent the interests of the various churches at the quadrennial session in Omaha, Neb., on May 1. On Friday a laymen's convention will be held in the same church to choose two laymen to represent the faity. The ministerial delegates will doubtless be voted for to-morrow.

This strong conference is composed of nearly three hundred ministers who preside over as many churches, containing nearly 60,000 members and probationers Following is the order for the day:

Following is the order for the day:

9 a m.—Opening session. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated under the direction of Bishop Goodsell, assisted by the presiding elders and the older members of the Conference; 3 p. m.—anniversary of the Veterans' Rellef Association. Dr. J. M. Buckley will preside and an address will be delivered by the Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, agent of the Conference Centenary Endowment Fund; 3 p. m.—Bishop Goodsell will deliver a lecture entitled "Among the Asiaties," open to the public.

The following committees, to whom will be referred the various interests of the Church at large, will be causen by acclamatice immediately after roll-call:

Statistical secretary—The Rev. H. W. Byrnes and the Rev. Messes. H. H. Beatlys, C. E. Barto, F. W. Crowder, W. R. Sear, I. C. Barthart, J. J. Foust, E. O. Tree and William T. Gilbert.

Elegrashical secretary—The Rev. W. P. Estes with assistants, the Rev. Messes. W. S. Manship, W. P. Arbuckle, J. A. Churchill, E. D. Bassett and E. R. Foley.

Conference postmaster—The Rev. Messes, Joseph

assistants, the Rev. Messrs. W. S. Mahsapp. W. L. Arbuckle, J. A. Churchill, E. D. Bassett and E. R. Foley.
Conference postmaster—The Rev. Messrs. Joseph Irons and H. L. Glover.
On Lexition of Churches—Brooklyn District—The Rev. Messrs. W. W. Bowdish and R. S. Pardington; Laymen J. M. Builwinkle and H. W. Kulcht. New York District—The Eev. Messrs, W. D. Thompson and C. S. Williams; Laymen R. M. Whiting and L. M. De Lamner. New York East District—The Messrs. Thomas H. Burch and W. W. Clark; Laymen J. H. Ocherhausen and R. Lavrey. New Haven District—The Lev. Messrs. A. C. Egglesion and A. H. Wyalt; Laymen C. L. Faldwin and W. E. Srewins.
Anothing Trust Funds—The Rev. Messrs. J. V. Saunders, R. C. Futhey, C. M. Pegg and R. F. Notton, Bible Uniter The Rev. Messrs. T. Stephensen, J. T. Langlois, T. L. Poulson and F. Saunders.
For Admission of Ministers on Trial—The Rev. Messrs, W. W. Chrik, C. J. North, E. L. Thorpe and H. C. Giover.
For Admission in Full Connection and Ordination of Local Preschers—The Rev. Messrs. A. H. Wyatt, W. A. Layton, R. S. Pardington and L. R. Streeter, Church Extension—The Rev. Messrs. A. H. Wyatt, Conference Chaimante—The Rev. Messrs. S. H. Smith, Conference Chaimante—The Rev. Messrs. S. H. Smith, Conference Chaimante—The Rev. Messrs. S. H. Smith, E. S. Ferry, J. F. Smith, E. L. Thorpes and W. H. Barton.
Education—The Rev. Messrs. G. H. Goodsell, T. P. Education—The Rev. Messrs. G. H. Goodsell, T. P. Education—The Rev. Messrs. G. H. Goodsell, T. P.

Missionary—The Rev. Mesers, G. A. Knesal, teorge Stiffman, B. A. Gillman and H. Q. Judd. Postoffice Directory—The Rev. Mesers, J. Brien, R. Wasson, S. W. Toles and L. K. Moore, Hook Concern Publications—The Rev. Mesers, G. B. Dusinberre, O. J. Cowles, E. A. Blake and S. O. Curtice.

listry. In 1857 he entered the pasterate and confined in it, occupying some of the most prominent and important churches in the cities of New York and Brooklyn for about eighteen years. During this time his fame spread abroad. Demands for his services and rails to leading churches came to him from all parts of the country. His sermons were of the highest order, and were listened to and read with profound interest alike by scholars and the masses.

In 1875 the presidency of Weslevan University, his alma mater, was offered to him by a unanimous vote. His carnest desire was to remain in the pastorate, for which his love was deep and strong, and in which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the which his love was deep and strong, and the life was the l

CHUNCH EXTENSION MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The New York City Church Extension Missionar society had a brief meeting vesterday afternoon at the officers for the coming year as follows: President, officers for the country year as follows:
Peter A. Welch, first vice-president, Bishop H. E. Andrews; accord vice-presidents, John D. Blayback, George J. Hamilton, A. H. Brummell, the Rev. A. J. Falmer, the Rev. W. H. Wardell, and the Rev. C. S. Wing; corresponding secretary, the Rev. F. Maco-North recording secretary, James A. Seaman assistant recording secretary, the Rev. George H. Goidbell; recording treasurer, Thomas Crocker; disbusing treasurer, Francis A. Jayne.

ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE OF TO DAY.

People who are lucky enough to own country houses. have been reminded by the glorious spring weather easily for the summer. One consequence of this b that the large building at No. 104 West Fourteenth George C. Flint & Co., has been crowded from mordin men that nobody has gone away without finding liedroom sets are the chief things desired at this season of the year, and such a variety of styles. finishes and grades as this house carries is enough t make one's eyes stick out. Heautiful bird's ey maple, or plain maple, white malesgany or birch oak or wsh; light enough in color to make a room look of the tube; or dark to suit a room of any shade they are all there. If a man wants a set which he will not see duplicated he can find it on the first floor, where some superb masterpleces of cabinet making are shown. One is of dark muhogeny, orna mented with gold; it is in the state of the Empire which is so fashionable nowadays. Another is it which is so fashionable nowadays. Another is in the Louis XVI style, and there is a rich managan dressing table, the mirror supported by beautiful carved dolphins. They are reasonable in price for the

quality.

On the dfth floor there is a most superb collection of sideboards, to suit all tastes and all purses. One line is in Renaisance style, and more beautiful specimens of carving are not often to be found. A note worthy feature in Flint & Co's, store is that nowhere is beauty sacrificed to chempicss, and the least expensive articles of furniture are pleasing and all tractive in outline and fluish. The saving "chempion and nasty" does not apply in this place.

SCHEDULES OF NOWELL & PRESTY. John H. Bird, assignce of Nowell & Presty, dry goods merchants of No. 20 White-st., has filed schedules showing total Habilities \$383,415, of which \$72,104 are contingent, being bills receivable, most of which, it is thought, will be paid; nominal assets, \$561,230; actual assets, \$63,117. once between the nominal and acrual assets is cliedly on worthless mixing stocks, of which there are about 30,000 shares, the nominal value being \$718,983, actual value \$600. The actual assets consist of merchandise, real estate and sundries, \$29,124; cash \$4,350; book accounts, \$19,042; mining stocks, \$600 The principal creditors are Hardt & Lindgens, \$20.511 Knower & Cooley, \$20,054; F. Victor & Achelis Knower & Cooley, \$20,054; F. Vletor & Achells, \$15,474; Mercantile National Bank, \$15,000; Smith, Hogg & Galdner, \$12,200 H. H. Schwreiering & Co., \$11,505; Converse, Stanton & Cullen, \$13,506; W. H. Langley & Co., \$10,234; Partier, Wilder & Co., \$5,252; Patterson & Greenough, \$6,532; W. S. Badger & Co., \$0,119; Coffin, Alternus & Co., \$8,285; Fanilmer, Page & Co., \$8,150; Harat, Von Bernuth & Co., \$8,002; G. H. Hayes & Co., \$6,206; William Iselin & Co., \$7,874; Joy, Langdon & Co., \$7,389; James Talcott, \$0,142; Wernwag & Dawson, \$7,120; Ruffas S. Frost & Co., \$6,002; Leiand, Whitney & Co., \$7,921. Judgment for \$19,320; was vesicular entered against the Siaten Island Gas Light Company in favor of D. Mardini, on promissory notes.

To cleaner the system in a gentle and truly benefichal manner, when the springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy. Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents. The large size of The large size of The syrup Co. Only.

FURNITURE MAKERS,

104, 106 AND 108 WEST 14TH ST.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

GEORGIA CENTRAL'S NEW PRESIDENT. GEN. ALEXANDER RESIGNS-EFFECT OF JUDGE

PARDEE'S DECISION. Walter G. Oakman, president of the Richmond Terninal Company, yesterday announced that General E. P. Alexander had resigned the presidency of the Georgia Central Railrond, and that A. M. Comer. a merchant of Savonnah, had been chosen to succeed him. Mr. Comer had been a director of the Georgia Central and was president of the South Bound Railroad of Georgia.

General Manager Green, of the Georgia Central, yesterday telegraphed to Mr. Oakman the substance of Judge Pardee's decision rendered on Monday. court appointed the directors of the road its receivers, with the provision that if they could not operate the road satisfactorily they might have power to call a stockholders' meeting and elect a new board. The Richmond Terminal Company is er olned from voting it- holdings of the majority stock which amount to 42,000 shares, at any meeting of the tockholders for the election of directors, thus giving he power of election to the minority stockholders The majority stock is held in trust against the present s-ue of Terminal 5 per cent bonds, and Judge Pardec's order, making the stock practically useless, was reflected in the bond quotations in the stock market yes

terday. The Judge's order of injunction has, however, one conditional clause. It says the majority stock shall be so enjoined "if held by a com-peting line or interest." This brings up the question as to whether the Richmond Terminal company can be called a competing interest. The effect of the order, Mr. Onkman says, is still an open question. Judge Partice's decision was based on a Georgia law that forbids the combined management of competing lines. It is said that steps may be taken to change the decision of the court on the ground that it is virtual confiscation of property without reasonable compensation.

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the stock Exchange has been called for to-day to consider the application to list the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee's receipts.

RESULTS OF THE REALING LEASES. The practical consolidation of the three great lines, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Central Railroad of New-Jersey and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in the Reading system has made many necessary changes. Among those of particular importance to the travelling public is the change of the termini of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in New-York from the ortlandt and Desbrosses st. stations of the Pennsvivania Railroad to the Liberty-st. station of the Central Railrond of New-Jersey, and the making of mileage tickets of the three roads (Philadelphia and Reading Rallroad, Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Lehigh Valley Railroad) interchangeable over these roads subject to a few local restrictions. Beginning unday next, trains of the Lehigh Valley Railroad will leave the ferry at Liberty-st., North River, New-Under this new system the traveller will find the change a convenient and agreeable one. The change of time of the various lines of this new system will be announced at an early date.

PROSPECT OF A PASSENGER WAR. Chicago, March 29 (Special).-Lines in the North-western Blind Passenger Pool were thrown into a date of ferment to-day by the receipt of an announceneut from the Omaha road to the effect that beginning on April 3 it would shorten the time of its ve-tibuled train between St. Paul and Chicago thirty minutes its passengers to make better connections with the Southern reads. There is nothing in the Western Passenger Association agreement to prevent any rous shortening its time if it wants to, but it is asserted by the competitors of the Omala that there is a facit understanding that the time shall not be out. The traffic manager of one of these lines remarked today: "Well, if the Omalia cuts lis time there is nothing left for us to do but cut our rate. Simmons, J. S. Breckenridge, L. P. Perry and W. H. arton.

Education—The Rev. Mesers, G. H. Goodsell, T. P. 1981, W. W. Boodish and A. D. Vail.

Eisheps, Frank The Rev. Meses, A. C. Ergleston.

E. Reete, F. G. Howell and W. F. Jeffelos.

CHICAGO'S LATEST TERMINAL SCHEME. Chicago, March 29 (Special. - The Journal ** ** ** Chicago is to have three mammoth elevated railway ferminals instead of one. The success of General Torsence in dealing with the problem, and the Andorsement if his plan by the Santa Fe, has awakened other railway men to the fact that the system is not only feasible, but economical and desirable. Engineers are now at work on the plans for elevated terminals on the North and West sides, which are to be connected with the Santa Fe terminal on the South Side, thus ccuring a continuous connecting road. Each of the erminals will be built to accommodate ten roads. There are now some twenty-five roads whose lines already penetrate into the heart of the city, and several more are only waiting an opportunity to get in."

ennsylvania Railroad has secured control of the Will- to work for the repeal. iam Penn colliery, near Shenandonh, owned and operited by E. & G. Brooke, of Birdshoro. It is one of the largest collieries in the coal regions, having an annual tonuage of about 300,000 tons, and its product has been shipped over the Reading Railroad.

Washington, March 29.-The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day took up the Michigan, requesting the committee to investigate the facts in the case of the consolidation of the Reading. Lehigh Valley and other roads, and to report whether such consolidation should not be prohibited by law. It was but briefly considered, however, and the only action taken was to authorize inquiry to be made of the interstate Commerce Commission as to whether it has instituted any investigation of the matter.

In New-York in regard to the bill known as the Driveway, act. I notice that you do not think you ought to vote to repeal this act because you voted to pass it. It seems to me that since you have no special interest in the subject to the little special becomes morely a matter of new information on which you can most properly decide to reconsider your first vote.

The expression of their feelings by the people of New-York City has been a little late perhaps, but there is no

CHATTANOOGA MERCHANTS COMPLAIN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 29.-The Interstate Commerce Commission met here resterday, with Commissioners Morrison, Veazey, McDill and Clements up was that against the Cincinnatt, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific and the Alabama Great Southern Railoads, the Chattanaoga Board of Trade being the proscutor. The petitioners complained that they were seing discriminated against by the railroads in favor of Cincinnati, and that they had in many lines been least a fair share. Two wholesale grocers gave evidence, being questioned at some length. The com-mission gave the defence ien days of present rebuttal evidence, and adjourned to meet in Nashville.

INCREASED C., B. AND Q. EARNINGS. Chicago, March 29.-The Chicago, Burlington and Outney's statement of net earnings for February was sued to-day and shows an increase of \$460,552 over

he figures for February, 1891. The increase in the et earnings for the two months ending February 29, compared with the corresponding time a year ago, 8770,578. COMPLAINT OF BALTIMORE GRAIN MEN. Ealtimore, March 29 (Special).-The grain receivers

Railroad, charging that corn is being diverted to Philadelphia. They declare that the grain dealers of Philadelphia did not bid for corn west of the Mississtppi until a month or six weeks ago, but now the territory of Ohto, Indiana and Illinois, which is tributary to Baltimore, on account of being nearer to Chicago, is sending corn to Philadelphia because it is

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

DURABILITY

however low the price. We mean it

we are willing to sell at factory cost, and the handling charge is small from and the handling charge is small from the great quantity. Those special barof horses, sixteen in number, sent out for horse to deliver the property of horses, sixteen in number, sent out for horse to deliver the property of horses, sixteen in number, sent out for horse to deliver the property of the

NO MORE RHEUMATISM.

To many tills poor man is helv.
The worst is theumbtism;
The only over is proper care
Comoloned with Magnetism.
In wan our modern doctors try
To cope with this disease.
It seems the nostrums they apply
Bring only transient case.

Why not return to simple means,
First principles are best.
The truth which man from Nature gleans
Her wisdom doth attest.
The feet is patent. "Blood is life,"
And "Life is Magnetism."
By other means in value the strife
To cure from Kheumatism.

THE Chaldeans and the Romans know.
The virtues of the Fing.
That Magnetism would subdue.
And quiek relief would bring.
To-day the "Dr. BRIDGWAN" Ring.
Is man's great friend in need;
It clear, the blood—and that's the thing.
Lo. Health returns with speed.

DR. BRIDGMAN'S Electro-Magnetic Ring carees. Rheumatism. Gont. Sciatic. Price 81, 82 50 gold finish. Of all Druggists, or 373 and 822 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS has removed in Headquarters from the corner of Total. and Fourthere

No. 10 EAST 22d ST., NEW-YORK.

more market price, which is identical with that of Philadelphia, and this, it is charged, is caused by the partiality of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TO COMPLETE THE TENNESSEE CENTRAL. It is now proposed to push to completion the Ten-nessee Central Railroad from Spring City, on the line of the Cincinnati Southern, to Crossville. This will open up a country rich in coal, iron and timber. A portion of the road, some sixteen miles, is alread built, and large sums have been subscribed for its

EXTENDING THE BIG FOUR SYSTEM. Cincinnati, March 29.—President Ingalis has ex-tended the jurisdiction of all the general efficers of the Big Four system over the new Michigan division of that system, formerly the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan.

A NEW DEVICE OF THE RATE-CUTTERS. Ohicago, March 29 (Special), -Evidence is said to have been secured by the inspectors of the Interstate Commerce Commission that Eastern lines t'at engage in rate-cutting methods to secure business have done away with the necessity of agents attaching their sig-natures to tell-tale rebate orders by the adoption of individual punches, which are as binding as the agents' signatures. In this way they hope it will be imposedble to bring home guilt to agents giving rebates, though such rebate orders should fail into the hands of public prosecutors.

WORK FOR THE TRANS MISSOURI ASSOCIATION. Kansas City, March 29.—The call for the meeting of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, which will be held in Kansas City on Tuesday, April 15, was issued yesterday. The following subjects are decketed for consideration: Revision of association tarifa, showing rates to and from Utah common priots; maximum rates between Colorado and common points and Kansas and Nebraska stations; con-sideration of differences existing between rules and regula-tions of Trans-Missouri and Western Freight Associations

THE CENTRAL PARK SPEEDWAY BILL.

THE ENTIRE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MAY GO TO ALBANY TO OPPOSE IT.

The executive committee of the Citizens' Committee of Four Hundred, appointed to secure the repeal of the Central Park Speedway Act, met yesterday afternoon at No. 63 Wall-st. to discuss the situation. The action of Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn, in preventing the bill for repeal from going to a third rending was the subject of much adverse comment. There was talk of sending a committee to frugh McLaughlin to endeavor to get him to put a slop to Senator Mo-Carren's opposition, but this was thought to be une

J. J. O'Donohue suggested that the Committee of Pour Hundred be called together, and he agreed to provide a hall for the meeting. If necessary, he favored taking the whole committee to Albany to de-

mand the repeal of the law.

A telegram was sent to Wheeler H. Peckham and Henry R. Beekman, who are in Albany, requesting them to ask Senator Brown if a hearing was to be granted by the Cities Committee. If so, the citizens wanted notice of the hearing that they might appear. It was rumored yesterday that the advocates of the speedway had asked for a hearing, and were determined to fight the repeal by work and money. If there is a hearing the 442 members of the committee will be PENNSYLVANIA GETTING READING'S TONNAGE. asked to go to Albany in a body. W. Harris Roome ated that the and Charles Wheeler Barnes went to Albany

Some of Senator McCarren's friends in Brooklyn are seeking to have him withdraw his opposition. P. W. Hinrichs, president of the Young Men's Dem Club of Brooklyn, yesterday sent to him the following

Dear Sir: You will perdon my addressing you upon a Washington, March 20.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day took up the resolution introduced by Representative Stout, of Michigan, requesting the committee to investigate the facts in the case of the consolidation of the Reading.

York City has been a little late perhaps, but there is no quastion of its genuineness. Therefore, without desire in any way to corree your action, I think I may add my votee to those of New-York citizens in asking that you will not stand out arginst the reneal.

The executive committee will meet at noon to-day.

DEMOCRACY AND THE GAMBLERS.

THE SARATOGA ELECTION CARRIED BY THE USE OF MONEY-REPLATING CHARGED.

Saratoga, N. Y., March 29 (Special).-At the charter election to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The newly elected village president is Caleb W. Mitchell, who received a plurality of 365. His opponent was Albert F. Mitchell, a veteran and a Republican, The Democratic nominee, who twenty years ago filled the same office, has for years been prominently known as a figure-dealer and his place has been notorious for its extensive gambling annex. "Cale" Mitchell, he is known in sporting circles, is the outspoken champion and representative of the gambling element, and the fact that he secured the nomination caused no small amount of criticism and indignation among the better class of citizens, regardless of political divisions, So intense became the feeling that a number of clergymen last Sunday preached special sermons appealing to citizens generally to see that the fair name of the Baltimore are up in arms against the Pennsylvania town was not tarnished by the election of a leading representative of the gambling class. Despite the efforts of these conservative and religious ditirent; 'Cale" Mitchell has gained the village presidency.

A large quiet vote was polled against him, but the free use of money, said to have been sent here from different places, caused the political driftwood to be purchased for the Democratic nominee. Repea dleged to have been carried on extensively for the benefit of the gambling candidate, and it is asserted that droves of ignorant Italians and other foreigners, not aturalized, were marched to the polls in his interest. One eye-witness alleges that some of the Democratio ood were paid in poker chips, and after voting were directed to a Democratic resort where the chips were cashed. "Cale" Mitchell and his noisy adherents Is always a quality of our Furniture, are extremely jubilant, but conservative citizens are of the opinion that a reaction will speedily follow however low the price. We mean it shall wear well, even if plain and neat.

The construction is sound, of well prepared materials, and our prices are often 50 per cent. below others, because

HORSES SHIPPED FROM LEXINGTON.

gains go fast lately from the Parlor
Floor.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

Was the full brother to Alleston, Barnhart, 2:29, by Jac
Bird, dam by Nambrino Eog, for H. S. Henry, Moselsville,
Penn.; Estate, by Electioneer, dam by William Weles
for A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, and Bell Flower, full
sister to Wildflower, 2:21, by Electioneer, dam Masflower, for P. Duryes, New-York.
The noted brood mare by Imported Learnington, West Australian, is dead at the home of her owner, L. B.
Fields, in this county. She was the dam of Bob Toomba

BLOCK SIGNALS AND INTERLOCKING SWITCHE

are the best assurances of safety on a sellroad protect the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad